



ALEXANDRIA, VA.  
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1877.

The time appointed for the counting of the electoral vote is four weeks to-day, and as it draws near the radicals are growing more and more anxious and excited about the result of the fraud they are striving to accomplish. Their consciences do not upbraid, but make them afraid, and they see danger where none exists. Mr. Murtagh, the special organ of President Grant, expresses the fears of the conspirators to seize the government, in his this morning's issue, as follows:

"The truth fully known will put the people on their guard. For this reason it might as well be announced now that the Bourbon leaders are bent on delectable mischief in the electoral fight. The announcement made by the Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House, through Proctor Knott, is the determined scheme of the Bourbon conspirators. It concedes to the House of Representatives the power to reject, on its own motion, any vote or any number of votes. In other words, it gives the House the privilege of making a President. Now the question is, will the American people, who have already by the constitutional mode chosen their President, submit to such high-handed villainy as is embodied in this proposition. It is the determined democratic plan, and the people must either accede to it or by opposing destroy this and all future attempts of political intriguers to override the constitution and ignore traditional powers and precedents. The democracy by this extreme and radical position are enveloping the clouds of intestine war which may break upon our country in all their devastating fury. If it comes to this, then awful responsibility will rest upon their heads."

During the investigation now in progress before the Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House of Representatives, it was made apparent yesterday that the Secretary of the Interior had sent dispatches to the radical leaders in South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana, informing them of the desperate straits to which the party was reduced, and telling them that those States must be secured in order to save the election, and that men and money would be supplied for that purpose, and, also, that some of the telegrams produced as evidence to disprove these facts were never sent, and that others had been written during the last few days. The more the radicals are investigated the more patent become their frauds, and the wonder is that the honest men of their own party have borne with them so long, and allow themselves to be smeared by such associates. Indeed every inquiry into the actions of the radical managers discloses new and profitable fields for discoveries in fraudulent transactions, and tends more and more to confirm the belief that since the commencement of Gen. Grant's administration the country has been in the hands of an organized gang of impudent robbers.

Baltimore has set her mind on becoming the leading commercial city in the country, and is striving to attain that position by every means within her control. Her prominent men have determined to have direct telegraphic communication with Europe, and for that purpose a bill was introduced into the U. S. Senate yesterday, authorizing F. C. Latrobe, Wm. F. Frick and Robert Garrett, of Maryland, and their associates. Indeed every inquiry into the actions of the radical managers discloses new and profitable fields for discoveries in fraudulent transactions, and tends more and more to confirm the belief that since the commencement of Gen. Grant's administration the country has been in the hands of an organized gang of impudent robbers.

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Messrs. Ferry, of Michigan, Blaine, of Maine, and Windom, of Minnesota, all radicals, were yesterday re-elected to the United States Senate. A. H. Garland, democrat, was elected to succeed Powell Clayton, radical, in the U. S. Senate, from Arkansas. Unsuccessful ballots for Senators were taken in Illinois, Massachusetts and Nebraska, yesterday.

The executive committee of the national democratic organization has been called together for the purpose of deciding upon the advisability of issuing a call for a national convention of the party, to meet in Washington on the 14th proximo. The probability is that the call will not be issued.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for February has been received from the book store of Mr. George E. French, No. 95 King street. Contents: On the Tariff; Aspiration, a poem; The Log Book of the Savannah; And who was Blannerhasset; The Land of the Incess; William Lovett; Cows and Eels; a poem; Notwithstanding Empedocles, a poem; Barbadoes; Noel Brewster's Secret; Krems, or my Father's Sin; Kitchen and Dining Room; A Woman Hater; The City, a poem; Romance of the Barn Yard; Garth, a novel; Lord Macaulay on American Institutions, &c., &c.

**The Bennett-May Duel.**  
A dispatch from New York says:—It is currently reported at his Union Club that Fred May is dying from the wound, and that Mr. Bennett fled the country because of his critical condition. Indeed, it is asserted that the doctor pronounced May's wound mortal on last Friday. It is also rumored that one of the stipulations entered into before the duel was that in the event of a fatal result the friends of the deceased should, under no circumstances, countenance the prosecution of the survivor, but on the contrary, they should leave no hindrance to shield him from the legal consequences. If Mr. May should die it is said that his wife will be kept secret until Mr. Bennett is beyond the reach of an extradition treaty.

## News of the Day.

The five or six cadet midshipmen who were some time since dismissed from the Naval Academy by refusing to testify in regard to the hazing of "plebs" have had their sentence and expulsion annulled to suspension during the present academic year. This action was taken by the Secretary of the Navy upon the expeditious action of the participants in the hazing operations, but it is understood that if they have been guilty of hazing nothing in the action of the Department will prevent any charges being preferred against them that the law and the Superintendent may deem proper.

Meetings of miners were held at Frostburg and Lonaconing, Allegany county, Md., yesterday, to consider the action of the miners of the Consolidated Company who have gone to work in the New Hope mine at fifty cents per ton. The majority of the miners demanded sixty-five cents a ton. The question of wages was discussed at length yesterday, but no conclusion as to the proposed reduction on the part of employers was reached, and it was determined to hold a general mass meeting on the subject at Lonaconing on Friday.

It now appears that the accounts of Gen. J. P. Bankson, who recently committed suicide in Philadelphia, reveal defalcations or discrepancies amounting to \$150,000. A number of Philadelphia brokers and merchants are losers in amounts ranging from \$3,000 to \$30,000, but the Hazelt Distilling Company, of which he was secretary and treasurer, will lose nothing, as every official transaction of the company was required to be countersigned by the president and approved by the board of directors.

A fracas occurred last night at the Ebbett House, Washington, between Colonel Craig and Mr. Maxwell, a Treasury detective. Maxwell is the principal witness against Craig, who is under indictment for defrauding the Government, and the latter thought that Maxwell was "shadowing" him. They had some words, whereupon Craig struck Maxwell several times with a cane, the latter returning the blows with his fist. Both parties were damaged before they were separated.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in Washington yesterday evening. The receipts the past year were \$17,071.34. The total number of emigrants dispatched from the beginning is 15,125, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which it has induced and enabled the Government to settle in Africa. The condition of the Republic constantly improves, and generally the Society begins a new year with renewed hopes of increased usefulness.

An examination of the wrecked bridge at Ashabula, Ohio, shows that some of the braces on the angle blocks had slipped out before they were last painted, some of them as much as three inches. The braces should have been so fastened to the angle blocks that this could not have happened.

Last night at Dayton, Kentucky, Mrs. Minnie Blaisson arose from her bed after the family had retired, and without arousing her husband, took her infant and proceeded to the river and threw herself and babe into the stream. The bodies were recovered. The woman was probably deranged.

## Foreign News.

The Grand Vizier, Midhat Pasha, has declared that he will never accept an international commission or foreign control over the appointment of Governors under any form whatever. In an interview with the Sultan Lord Salisbury explained to his Majesty that he was acting strictly according to instructions from his Government, and that these were, if Turkey rejects the proposals of the Powers she has nothing to expect from England. The Sultan replied that the question must be decided by the Porte. The Grand Council of Turkey, which is to determine the reply of the Porte to the last proposals of the Powers, will assemble in Constantinople this morning. The Porte has advised Serbia to make peace at once, as the armistice will not be extended beyond the 1st of March. If peace is not then concluded the Turks will march on their capital.

Official returns show that sixty-three conservatives have been elected to the Hungarian Reichstag. The conservatives will consequently be able to elect the first Vice President, who has hitherto been chosen by the Progressives. The members elected are classified with regard to their attitude towards the Empire as follows: Supporters of the Empire, 124; opposers of the Empire, 123.

Dispatches from Brownsville bring late accounts of the situation in revolutionary Mexico. All efforts at compromise between Diaz and Iglesias have failed, the former attacked the policy of the latter in Guanajuato, and completely defeated them, capturing the entire army, with its material of war. A large force of Lord's men has also surrendered to one of Diaz's Generals.

## The Washington Police Board.

During the House investigation into the acts of the District of Columbia Police Commissioners, yesterday.

Arthur Shepherd and Sergeant of Police Seibold testified that Mr. Murtagh instructed two police officers in citizen's dress to "shadow" Mr. Charles A. Dana, while there, in 1872, during the Secretary Robeson investigation, and to report to him daily in writing, which they accordingly did. Shepherd testified that he knew of these facts because he was at the time Murtagh's confidential man, and read the reports received from the officers. Seibold was one of the two officers thus employed.

Samuel V. Noyes testified that in 1872 he was induced by Sergeant, an ex detective, to go to Philadelphia to testify in a libel suit against Charles A. Dana. Noyes was to write for the fact that Dana was the editor and publisher of the Sun. Sergeant paid his expenses, but he did not know from whom Sergeant received his instructions.

John T. Sorensen testified that in 1872 he was requested by Mr. Murtagh to get evidence to the effect that Dana was proprietor of the Sun, to be offered in a libel suit pending in Philadelphia. Witness, with Noyes, went to Philadelphia, but as the defendant did not appear, they did not testify. Murtagh paid witness for his expenses. Witness was not at that time a member of the Metropolitan police force. Murtagh did not give any specific reason why he wanted the testimony furnished. Witness declined to answer whether he had received directions from any one else than Murtagh.

The Chairman asked—Did not you go with Mr. Murtagh to the Secretary of the Navy and get directions from him?  
Witness—I decline to answer that question.  
Wm. W. Rodrick, a private on the police force, testified to having been detailed by Maj. Richards, in 1872, to report for duty at the Republican office, and to having, under the instructions of Arthur Shepherd, managing editor of that paper, followed Dana about the city, and watched his movements.

The rear building of the cabinet factory of Robert Renwick & Son, Baltimore, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$20,000. Steiff's piano factory in the same city caught fire last night and was partly damaged.

Marriage licenses were granted in Washington yesterday to Thomas M. Benton of Stafford county, Va., and Mary Francis Howard of Fairfax county, Va., and to John E. Trammel and Catherine M. Grimes, of Fairfax county, Va.

## Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—There was no change in the political situation last evening. The democrats had recovered from the depression caused by the President's telegram to Gen. Augur, and were again hopeful, while the radicals maintained that the telegram fore-shadowed an early and complete recognition of their government.

Governor Packard had not received any reply to his requisition upon Gen. Augur for the restoration of the court house. The city was remarkably quiet, and there was no change in the situation.

Sherriff Hardy refused to recognize the writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge Shaw for the Assistant Secretaries-at-Arms of the radical Senate, who are in prison here.

To the democratic House yesterday a joint resolution was unanimously adopted to the effect that the policy of kindness, fair and equitable treatment towards the colored people of the State, as announced by Gov. Nicholls in his Baton Rouge speech, in a letter to Mr. Pinchback on the 12th inst., is endorsed, and will be strictly adhered to by the Legislature.

The dispatch from Secretary Cameron to Gen. Augur regarding the latter's understanding of the President's telegram of the 14th was published here last night and caused much rejoicing among the democrats, and was regarded by the citizens generally as preventing any collision between the opposing parties.

The following explains itself and was sent to Gen. Augur at 11 o'clock last night:

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.

To Brigadier General C. C. Augur, Commanding the Department:

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Brevet Major Russell, Aide de Camp of this city, as follows: Hon. S. B. Packard, New Orleans:

SIR:—Upon delivering to you a copy of a dispatch of the Hon. Secretary of War of this date I informed you that Gen. Augur, commanding the department, requested that you give assurances that the President's wishes concerning the preservation of the present status be respected. You requested me to put the request in writing that you might make a written reply. I have done so, and remain, &c.

In reply, I beg to say that when this morning I received a verbal request through Major Russell to consent to let matters remain in statu quo, to make no effort to reinstate the lawful authorities in possession of the court room and records of the Supreme Court and other positions which they had been forcibly dispossessed by violent and revolutionary acts of the White League, I felt that the request would have been more appropriate if made immediately after my installation as Governor and before many of the main branches of the government had been forcibly taken possession of by the opposition. A majority of the lawfully returned members of the General Assembly, in strict conformity with the laws and Constitution of the State, has declared me elected Governor, and on the 8th of January I duly took the oath to observe the Constitution and maintain the laws of the State.

My predecessor, feeling, I presume, that there was a difference of opinion in the State with regard to the election in the State, as was made manifest by the presence of the investigating committees of both Houses of Congress, permitted, with my full assent, my consent to go through the form of an inauguration without attempting in any manner to interfere. I had scarcely taken the oath of office when the White League were called to arms; the Court room and the records of the Supreme Court of the State, a Court whose title no well-informed jurist ventures to dispute, were forcibly taken possession of, and various precinct police stations were captured in like manner by the display of overwhelming force. Orders had been issued early on this day, the 9th instant, by the Honorable the Secretary of War, directing that all unauthorized armed bodies should be required to disband. A dispatch of the same date, from your office to the Secretary of War, conveyed the assurance that Nicholas had promised the disbandment of his armed forces. I construed this order of the Secretary of War as virtually commanding the maintenance of the statu quo. Consequently the State forces in charge of the different positions outside the Capitol were directed to make such resistance as would compel the manifestation of force and breach of peace on the part of their opponents. It was my understanding that neither side should be permitted to interfere with the status of the other side. Yet it is a matter of public notoriety that on the day after this order was received and this pledge was given a force of several hundred armed White Leaguers, on the 10th inst., repaired to the State Arsenal and took therefrom into their own keeping five pieces of artillery, including two Gatling guns; that a garrison of armed men was placed in and around the Supreme Court buildings, and that on the following day (11th inst.) an armed company of the White League broke into and took possession of the office of the Recorder of Mortgages in this city. The dispatch of the President of date of January 14, a copy of which was communicated by you to me, distinctly affirmed the illegality of the pretended court placed by the White League in possession of the court rooms and records of the Supreme Court of the State. Since the publication of that dispatch unauthorized armed bodies, by whom the court rooms are held and this pretended court is sustained, have been openly reinforced. In view of all these facts it seemed to me that to give the pledge verbally asked of me this morning would be to sanction revolution, and by acquiescence give it the force of accomplished fact, and I therefore declined. Inasmuch, however, as I learn that it is the President's wish that the present status should be maintained throughout the State until the Congressional committees now in Louisiana return; and feeling assured that the legal status of the existing State government will speedily be recognized, and that the wrongs committed in the last eight days will be set right, I will give the pledge requested that no effort will be made on the part of the lawful State government to forcibly disturb the existing state of affairs without further communication with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
S. B. PACKARD, Governor.

The House Committee has concluded its work of investigation.  
Messrs. Stagg, Danson, Prescott, of St. Landry, and General Mumford Wells, of Rapides, testified to the unreliability of General F. C. Anderson, and as to how he had manipulated the Bayou Metairie Improvement and Navigation Company, by which he is alleged to have received \$80,000 from the State for an expenditure of \$8,000.

Frank Wheaton, of New Orleans, testified to the indictment of Kennon, of the Returning Board, for entering false names on the pay roll of street laborers and collecting the money on it from the city, and to his confession, but subsequently nullified by the District Attorney, notwithstanding his confession to the foreman of the grand jury.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The President yesterday received a telegram from General Augur, conveying the information that Governor Packard had applied to him for assistance to retake the Supreme Court in the building, and to otherwise enforce Packard's proclamation, and that he had informed Mr. Packard that he did not understand his instructions as authorizing the use of the troops for any such purpose, but that he had referred the matter to the President. The President replied to General Augur that his understanding of his instructions was correct, and that the military

force under his command is not to be used except to prevent a breach of the public peace by either of the opposing political parties.

## South Carolina.

The Columbia correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of last night, says: The Columbia manager of the State Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Spartanburg, applied to Gov. Hampton to-day for funds, the supplies of the institution being exhausted, and a sufficient sum was immediately forwarded to last several months. The contractor who has been furnishing meat for the State Colored Orphan Asylum notified Gov. Hampton to-day that the supply would stop unless he assumed the responsibility for payment.

Hampton declined on the ground that the trustees and officers of the asylum were active opponents of his government. The payments of the Hampton tax in Charleston already exceeded one half of the whole amount of levy.

## Scene in the House.

During a debate in the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Frey said: It seemed that nothing was sacred from democratic investigating committees. Even to-day a committee of the House was committing the indecency of demanding from a national committee its whole manner of conducting a national campaign, its whole correspondence, all its telegrams, all its money collections, &c. He was happy to say, as a member of that committee, that he had advised the putting to of everything—letters, telegrams, &c.—for he knew perfectly well that there was nothing in them which would indicate fraud in Louisiana, Florida, or South Carolina. He knew that that committee believed that the republicans had carried the three States honestly and fairly, and that they would be counted for it. B. Hayes, unless the democrats of those States and of the United States should equal by fraud and the votes of these States. [Contemptuous laughter on the democratic side and in the galleries.] He hoped that the galleries would not help the democratic side of the House in this debate.

Mr. Luttrell, of Cal. I do not think the gentleman has a right to charge the democratic party with stealing when his republican committee robbed the poor orphans and widows in the departments to carry on the campaign. [Loud applause in the galleries.]

Mr. Frey. I did not know when I gave the gentleman from California liberty to ask a question that he wanted to interject a little demagogical stump speech that would meet the approval of the galleries on that side.

Mr. Luttrell. Do you deny that it is so? You were on the Republican National Committee, and you know that the poor widows and orphans of the departments were made to pay for the support of the campaign. [Loud calls to order on the republican side.]

## Winter.

BY THE SHEPHERD OF SHANDONDALE, VALLEY OF VIRGINIA.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

You will greatly oblige me by republishing the enclosed poem, which I have copied from the end of Gazette, in my possession, of 1843. The "Shepherd of Shandondale," (our much esteemed and cultivated townsman, Dr. F. J. Murphy) is the author, and I hope his Muse will once more resume her place in his affections, and that we may hear from them both again. R. And so this coming, Winter!

In thy wild and stormy night, To e'er all earth's lovely things The pale and wailing night! Ay, here he comes, the dreary world! I am cold and wet, and how cold! He wears the same wild, haggard brow Which as were when in his prime! And he sings in the same shrill, wailing song, Which he sang in the olden time! The same hoarse moan o'er field and fell, And old and young! I know thee well!

Thou art coming, thy winter! To tell the same tale of the dreary world! Of bright things passing from the earth, With sigh and moan and wail; Of old and young, one by one, As thy some banners cloud the sun!

A chant from the Polar circle pass out, Widely and far!—as ever! As march the fierce squadrons forth From thy battlements of snow!

A requiem for the Summer's form, Or the deep wail of the gathering storm! Thy cohorts, with their night-black plumes, Shut out the bright, blue sky! All nature mourns the fast decay Of summer's beauty!

As march the low, wailing, shrieking wild, The sorrows o'er her dying child, The lips of the prattling brook are sealed, And the singing birds have fled! Away, away to some bright land To thee and thine unknown! And now like the ghosts of murdered men, And tremble at thy fierce assay.

The trumpet rings through the mountain pass, The hoarse, wild wail! And the hoarse, low drum on the hollow trees, With a mournful rat-tat-tat! On, on, in the fearful marches, spare The funeral dirge and the wail! But thy fierce squadrons, fling on, Nor heed nor heed my cry!

And a dirge for the fair and dowerly maid, See in through the darkness sky! And showers of icy javelins fall! The only answer to my call!

But hark! a flag of truce hangs out In spotless folds on high! And the snow dakes wheel in bright platoons Through the dark and troubled sky! And now like the ghosts of murdered men, They seek the earth in countless showers! They fall on the mountain's giddy height, In the dark ravine they fall, And o'er the distant city's domes They spread their fatal pall!

And now like the ghosts of murdered men, They spread their fatal pall! And now like the ghosts of murdered men, They spread their fatal pall!

On the stony monument it falls, But out the staid, stern face, And covers all the high and low With one unsculptured hearse! Mourns it lies more lightly on The grave of the broken-hearted one! The village spire dith hide; And e'er it dresses the old yew tree As e'er as a bonny bride!

With an ermine cloak it wraps the plain, And shuts the blast from the growing grain Come on, come on! old Winter! Spring wears a wailing smile, And summer has a falling art! To chide us as to a gale! And autumn in its beauty drest; But thy triumph I love the best! Thou tell'st me of long ago; Of childhood's frolics day! Of boyhood's frolics by the old fireside— Of olden now and then! Alas! to thy accents dear Tell that life's winter draweth near!

Letter from Richmond.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 16, 1877.—The volunteer military of the city held a meeting last night for the purpose of taking steps towards the holding of a military convention in this city on the 19th. The military men are completely aroused by the last act of the Legislature in abolishing the office of Adjutant General of the State. The convention will be composed of delegates from the various military companies. They propose to petition the Legislature to elect an Adjutant General, with a fair salary, who shall have charge of the organization of the militia. They further propose to prepare a bill, the important features of which are as follows:

"The enrollment of all able-bodied men in the State between the ages of 18 and 45. To divide the State into militia divisions, to be subdivided into brigades, regiments, and companies. The captain of each militia company to enroll every man in his militia district, and fine each man for non attendance \$— Each brigade commander to inspect his militia companies once a year. All members of his regiments to be exempt from militia and jury duty. All volunteer companies to be entitled to fifty contributing members each. All fines imposed for non attendance at militia drill to be collected as city and county taxes, and to be drawn by volunteer companies in the county upon proper vouchers. In counties where no companies exist the fines to be expended on internal improvements or in such a way as the county supervisors may direct. An Adjutant General to be appointed with competent salary. The above skeleton of a bill is on the model of the Maryland militia law."

The convention may have the effect of opening the eyes of the Legislature to the fact that interest in the militia is on the wane, and that soon Virginia will be without even the show of a military force.

George Stuart, white, and Roberta McPherson, colored, of Manchester, were married some days since in Washington, after rain efforts to get married in this State. They returned to Manchester, and Stuart has been carrying on his trade ever since. To-day the newly married couple were arrested on the charge of unlawful cohabitation, inasmuch as the laws of the State forbid a white man and colored woman to marry. They will be tried in a few days.

To the House the Committee for Courts of Justice to-day reported that the General Assembly has the power at its present session to make a complete reorganization of senators and members of the House of Delegates, to take effect at the election to be held on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, and that it is expedient to make such reorganization. This matter will provoke much discussion, as some members doubt whether the Legislature has the power to do this at its present session.

In the Senate, to-day, a resolution was offered requesting the Committee on Constitutional Amendments to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to provide the capitation tax and the annual tax upon property collected in each county of the State for public school purposes to be expended to said county for said purposes.

In the House, Mr. Massey offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Constitutional Amendments to inquire as to the expediency of striking out section 2 of article 10 of the Constitution, or so amending it as to leave the question of imposing a tax on the privilege of taking or catching oysters from their natural beds with tongs in the waters thereof discretionary with the Legislature. The resolution was adopted.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Lee introduced a bill to amend an act incorporating the Virginia Telegraph Company, approved November 2, 1870.

## Telegraphic Summary.

The Supreme Lodge of Hesperians will meet in New Orleans on the 14th proximo.

An Italian bark for Baltimore is ashore at Cape Henry.

A heavy rain storm prevails in the southern part of California.

Col. J. O'Mahoney, Head Centre of the Fenians, is dying in New York.

The death of Rear Admiral Joseph Smith, the oldest living officer in the Navy, is announced.

The Bashkirs who invaded Roumania will be punished by order of their Turkish commander.

An accident occurred on the Erie R. R. to-day by which a passenger named Maggie Burton was fatally injured.

Five tons of powder exploded at the Troy powder works this morning, demolishing three buildings.

The balloting in the Legislature of Massachusetts for U. S. Senator to-day was unsuccessful.

Gianni Martini was nominated for Congress in New Hampshire to-day by the radicals of his district.

\$100,000 has been received in the way of compromise with Woodward, one of the New York Tweed ring.

Simon Bagdad was hung on the 22d inst., in Martin county, N. C., to an outrageous Miss Bedford.

Several counterfeit \$1000 bills have been circulating in St. Louis. So well executed are they that they deceived even the bank officers.

The James river is now rising, and is now ten feet above low water mark, and a freshet is anticipated at Richmond.

A steamboat will go up the James river and Kanawha Canal to-morrow to break the ice which has closed that canal for the last four weeks.

The Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association met in Baltimore to-day. They have paid \$200 to the families of twenty-seven deceased members.

During a heavy rain storm on Monday a fall of five snakes was observed in the southern part of Memphis, where thousands of them could be seen yesterday. The snakes are from one foot to six inches in length.

It has just been discovered that a man named Field kept his son confined in a room for seven years, at Milton, Mass., in order to conceal an injury that he had inflicted upon him. There a witness that another son has been made way with.

The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire met to-day. The President in his address stated that the whole democratic party believed that Tilden was elected, and that the radicals were attempting to prevent his inauguration.

J. W. Tatum, who killed Michael Joyce in the Georgia Navy last summer since, was yesterday discharged from the custody of the sergeant of Portsmouth by order of Judge Hughes of the U. S. District Court upon the ground that the United States has exclusive jurisdiction over the conduct of the Navy Yard. The prisoner was immediately re-arrested by the U. S. Marshal.

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TO THE LADIES—We have one of the largest stocks of FINE BUTTON and LACE BOOTS ever offered in this market, of superior quality, handsome in style, which will be sold at a small advance on the cost to manufacture. Call and see at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

WE NOW HAVE IN STOCK A VERY great variety of Ladies' Low shoes, suitable for Spring and Summer wear; Newport, Centennial and Continental Ties and Congress shoes in all the latest styles at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

LADIES' PARLOR AND TOILET SLIP- PERS—Ladies' French Kid Broadway, Ladies' Leasing Broadway, Turkey Morocco Broadway, French Kid Toilet, Cashmere Toilet, Leasing Toilet, Serge and Carpet Slippers, in every style and quality, at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

NEW STYLES LADIES' GAITERS at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

BURTS' FINE SHOES, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

LADIES' FINE SHOES at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

LADIES' HANDSOME BUTTON BOOTS, at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

LARGE STOCK OF CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES—Protection, low and high, twice as long as made in ordinary way. They will not wear through the upper at the toe. One trial will prove this to your entire satisfaction. For sale at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

MISSES' WALKING AND SCHOOL BOOTS—A large stock, in every style and quality; prices low; at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.

LADIES' LASTING BOOTS—A large stock with a great variety of new styles, beautiful and very cheap at WADDEY'S, 74 King street.